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debate. Dörpfeld's excavations about the Acropolis and his many brilliant papers in explanation of them have been very largely laid under contribution and, in general, it may be said that Miss Harrison follows Dörpfeld in all that he advocates. In her second chapter she deals in an interesting way with some mythological problems and tries to show, among other things, that Pandrosos represents a female divinity worshiped at Athens before the advent of Athena, who in great measure succeeded and absorbed her. In her discussion of topographical questions she is sometimes inclined to treat theory as if it were fact and to understate the case of the other side, and this is the chief fault we have to find with the book. A notable example is her discussion of the Olympieum, the Pythium, and the temple *ἐν Λίμναις* in her third chapter. When she comes to the Enneacrounus she indulges in the usual philological gymnastics of those who try to reconcile Thucydides and Pausanias. Everybody knows where Pausanias put the Enneacrounus and that Dörpfeld found an ancient place for distributing water at that spot, but Thucydides' *πρὸς νότον μάλιστα τετραμμένον* cannot mean northwest and the sooner we appreciate this fact the better. But Miss Harrison has done a real service in discussing these problems and especially in setting forth for English readers the results of Dörpfeld's most recent excavations.

WILLIAM N. BATES

Homers Ilias. Für den Schulgebrauch erklärt von KARL FRIEDRICH AMEIS. Bearbeitet von DR. C. HENTZE. Erster Band. Viertes Heft. Gesänge x-xii. Fünfte, berichtigte Auflage. Zweiter Band. Erstes Heft. Gesänge xiii-xv. Vierte berichtigte Auflage. Viertes Heft. Gesänge xxii-xxiv. Leipzig und Berlin: B. G. Teubner, 1906, 1905, 1906. Pp. 126, 128, 152. Paper, M. 1.20, 1.20, 1.60.

Appreciation of the Ameis-Hentze edition of the *Iliad* is proved by the demand for successive reprints. Several of the parts are familiar through admirable editions in English also. Professor Seymour edited for college use, on the basis of the Ameis-Hentze edition, Books i-iii, and Books iv-vi; and Professor Clapp has edited, similarly, Books xix-xxiv. The parts of the German edition under review show a thorough revision of former editions. The text itself is practically the same as before, representing the conservative tradition. A slight deviation is noted in the spelling of *ἔδδαισεν*, etc., where the former editions had *ἔδαισεν*, etc. (e. g., K 240; Λ 508; Ψ 425; Ω 571, 689). Consistency therefore demands a similar spelling in X 19, and Ω 364, where, however, the spelling of the former edition is kept unchanged (*ἔδαισας*). The notes have evidently been rewritten. Most of the previous material has been retained; indeed, it was indispensable. But one finds some excisions, some new points of view, and some additional material. Particularly is this true when results of recent archaeological studies are incorporated. One method of introducing new

material is seen in the note on N 132, where, after *φάλοι*, one reads first the old definition, then "hier aber wahrscheinlich die hörnerartigen Vorrugungen, die man auf mykenischen Bildwerken vorn am Helm sieht." But the old view is kept, with no mention of the new, when in the note on N 530 *τρουφάλεια* is defined as "'Helm mit vier Bügeln,' welche sich parallel über die Helmkappe von vorn nach hinten erstrecken." Similarly the old definition only appears in notes on K 76; M 384; and X 315. Again, *αὐλώπις*, the occasional epithet of a helmet, is as before "mit Visierlöchern versehen" (Λ 353; N 530). The same word was rendered by Reichel "Röhrenäugig" ("reed-eyed") in application to a horned helmet. The attempt is made more frequently than in former editions to distinguish between Mycenaean arms (e. g., N 158, 405; O 420) and the later Ionic equipment (e. g., Λ 593; M 294; Ξ 498; X 324). Many who use these excellent books will no doubt regret that the *ἄπαξ λεγόμενα*, which are regularly indicated in the notes, are not more frequently defined.

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Virgil's Aeneid, Books I-VI. By H. R. FAIRCLOUGH, PH.D., and SELDON L. BROWN, A.M. Boston: Benj. H. Sanborn & Co., 1908. Pp. lxi+515+140. \$1.40.

The following quotations from the preface of this book announce the spirit and aim of the editors: "The progress of the pupil, not the display of the editor's erudition must be the constant objective. . . . It is far easier to teach over the head of the beginner than to meet him on his own plane of comprehension; and it is here that he must be met. . . . It is almost criminal to limit the study of so great a poem to the grammatical side." Further, the editors acknowledge "special obligation" to Heinze's *Virgils epische Technik* and Norden's edition of the sixth book of the *Aeneid*.

In pursuance of the foregoing principles, the editors have illuminated text and notes with instructive pictorial illustrations taken mainly, but not exclusively, from the antique, and including reproductions of statuary, vase pictures, coins, gems, and wall paintings. Of these illustrations it may be fairly said that none are introduced for ornament merely, but that all tend to explain the meaning or interpret the spirit of the text to which they are attached.

The body of the poem is preceded by an introduction of forty-five pages, in which the editors have probably, and it may be added rightly, had the teacher in mind quite as much as the pupil. It deals with the life, character, and training of the poet, the influence of his literary predecessors and contemporaries, the several periods of his literary productivity, the character and significance of the *Aeneid* as an expression of the national spirit and destiny, and gives a just and sympathetic estimate of the hero of the poem and of the poet as reflected in his hero, and an appreciative characterization—not too subtle—of the versification and style of Virgil. A serviceable list, with definitions and references, of